



# RESERVIST

WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Vol. 3, No. 1, NOVEMBER 1955

## PUBLICATION EMBARKS ON THIRD YEAR

### Academy Examinations Set for February 27-28, 1956

This year three former members of Organized Reserve Training Units qualified by competitive scholastic examinations and were appointed as Cadets to the U. S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn. If you, as a young Reservist, have been thinking about making a career in the Service, now is the time of year to prepare for the 1956 entrance examinations!

In more than 100 cities in the United States and abroad, examinations for appointment to cadetship in the U. S. Coast Guard will be conducted on February 27 and 28, 1956. Successful applicants will attend the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn.

To apply, you must be a high school senior or graduate who has reached his 17th but not his 22nd birthday on July 1, 1956. If you are still in high school, you must graduate and earn 15 units by June 30, 1956. These units must include 3 in English, 2 in Algebra, and 1 each in Plane Geometry and Physics. You must be in excellent physical condition, between 64 and 78 inches in height, with proportionate weight, and have uncorrected 20/20 vision in each eye. Appointments are made on the basis of competitive examination and

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### In This Issue

This 2nd Anniversary edition of The Coast Guard RESERVIST is primarily a report on summer training activities. Even with the additional four pages, allowed only for this annual report, pictures and contents were limited to selection of material best suited to show scope and type of training.



Official Coast Guard Photo

Captain Harry A. Loughlin, USCG

The editorial staff of The Coast Guard RESERVIST takes sincere pleasure in "saluting" the new Chief of the Reserve Division, Captain Harry A. Loughlin, with this second Anniversary issue!

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### Individual Training

During the first quarter of fiscal year 1956, approximately 7.5% of all officer and enlisted Reservists who underwent active duty for training availed themselves of specialized schools and training.

Some of these enlisted men were ordered to Navy Rate Training Schools such as Engineman, Damage Control, and Storekeeper. Both officers and enlisted Reservists were assigned to Naval District Instructor Training Schools as well as ship activation training. The latter type

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### Eight-Page Issue Marks the Beginning of Volume III

As the presses start rolling into the third year, your Coast Guard RESERVIST has been expanded to an eight-page issue for this kick-off occasion! According to the publication's approval by the Bureau of the Budget, we are allowed "A normal monthly issue of 4 pages, or not to exceed 60 pages in any fiscal year." In other words, funds permitting, a once-a-year edition of this size still finds us safely within our annual page allowance. We will be back to the regular four-page size next month.

Your editorial staff again wishes to acknowledge the material support from Reservists in the field. A steadier flow of news and pictures, especially from ORTUs, has been realized during the past months. The only real "kink" in our information pipeline was noticed during the summer when training photos lagged considerably in quality and quantity. Considering this was the Coast Guard Reserve's most active training year to date, the lack of publication material submitted was particularly disappointing.

In view of this recent situation, we would appreciate your suggestions on how we can remedy this information famine before another training year gets into full swing. How can we work together in establishing a more positive and more productive program for photo and information coverage during the coming year?

Meanwhile, we look forward to sharing another season in print with Coast Guard Reservists throughout the country!

# Review of Summer Training . . . 1955

It was the most active summer to date for Coast Guard Reservists! Eighty-seven percent of the Organized Reserve personnel took annual two weeks active duty for training, and much of the 1955 advancement in the numbers of personnel trained was due to the availability of Coast Guard ships and facilities. Ten cutters, for example, were assigned to conduct one or more Reserve training cruises. Wider integration of Reserve trainees into the day to day routine of a regular operating unit resulted from the availability of our own equipment ashore and afloat.

While this report shows a steady climb toward our goal, the Reserve training program during 1955 did not earn a 4.0 score. There were mistakes which have already been pointed out sufficiently to indicate that there will be continued improvement in the Reserve program.

Four types of Reserve active duty for training were offered this year:

1. Recruit      3. Port Security
2. Afloat        4. Individual

**RECRUIT TRAINING.** A total of 1512 Reserve recruits was trained this year at the CG Receiving Center, Cape May, New Jersey, and the Receiving Center, USCG Base, Alameda, California. (This is an increase of 316 recruits trained over

last year's total.) Cape May trained 1130 men and 382 recruits went to Alameda.

The training staff at Cape May was available as a group for the greater part of the summer, lending more stability to the recruit training program than in previous years when most of the instructors were available only for short tours. Headed by two officers, the staff included eight petty officers. At Alameda the staff consisted of two officers and five petty officers.

Recruit training during 1955 was regarded as satisfactory and, with experience gained from past years, there were fewer transportation and disciplinary problems.

**TRAINING AFLOAT.** A total of 796 Reservists (122 officers and 674 enlisted men) trained aboard 10 Coast Guard vessels this summer. Three of these ships were on the Atlantic Coast, one on the Gulf Coast, one on the Great Lakes, and five sailed from the West Coast. Foreign ports visited during these cruises included Bermuda, Havana, Nassau, Acapulco, and St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

Recommendations made by commanding officers of the vessels were strikingly similar, and the enthusiasm expressed by both Regular

Coast Guardsmen and Reservists is worthy of mention.

Commanding officers submitted a number of recommendations for afloat training in future years:

(a) Each ship should be advised well in advance as to the number of Reservists assigned to their respective cruises, including the number of strikers to be aboard and the specialties for which they are striking.

(b) Reservists should not expect to strike for any rating until they have thoroughly completed their basic seamanship training and have performed the ordinary duties of a seaman.

(c) Before coming aboard, Reserve Directors should furnish commanding officers of vessels a resume of service backgrounds and shipboard experience of Reserve officers reporting.

(d) A cruise itinerary should be published at the earliest date possible.

(e) Whenever possible, a conference two to three months prior to a cruise should be held between the ship's commanding officer and district and Reserve unit personnel. This would help to establish pertinent information about the ship and the unit personnel expected on the cruise.

(f) In advance of the unit's cruise, the ship should provide copies of the ship's daily routine and organization book to that unit's commanding officer. Also the district should pro-

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## ACADEMY--Cont. from p. 1

evaluated general ability. There are no Congressional appointments or geographical quotas.

The four year course includes academic subjects and military training. Extra-curricular activities include a variety of clubs and athletics. Coast Guard teams compete with many colleges in a large variety of sports. As a Coast Guard cadet, you will spend part of the summer at sea, training aboard the bark EAGLE and major cutters. Cruises each summer call at numerous foreign ports.

Upon completion of your training at the Coast Guard Academy, you are commissioned an ensign in the Coast Guard and awarded a bachelor of science degree.

You may obtain an Academy information booklet and application forms by applying through channels to the Commandant (PTP-2), U. S. Coast Guard, Washington 25, D. C. **Remember**--completed application forms must be returned by January 15, 1956.



Official U. S. Coast Guard Photo

"As a Coast Guard cadet, you will spend part of the summer at sea, training aboard the BARK..." This 295-foot, three masted ship assigned to the Coast Guard Academy, carries a 750 horsepower auxiliary engine and is capable of a top speed of 16 knots under full sail. Handling her 22,000 square feet of sail and more than 20 miles of rigging offers the cadets challenging experiences in seamanship and leadership.

## SPARS' 13th Anniversary Celebrated This Month!

The Coast Guard Women's Reserve was established thirteen years ago on November 23, 1942. Those of us who are now veteran Reservists, whether in an active or inactive status, wish to dedicate our 1955 anniversary to our new SPARS in the field. As Women Reserves participating in the Coast Guard's Organized Reserve program, you are needed and welcomed by all of us!

Lieutenant Commander  
Beatrice V. Ball,  
USCGR(W)  
Senior SPAR Officer

Present

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Official Coast Guard Photo

Lieutenant Commander Beatrice V. Ball,  
USCGR (W)

## SPARS Trained, Too!

The following SPARS completed recruit training at the U. S. Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Maryland:

July 10th: MC GEE, Jean A., SN--9th CG District  
KELLY, Frances J., SN--7th CG District  
August 20th: REINHARDT, Jeanne M., SN--2nd CG District  
RUMSEY, Ellenor M., SN--11th CG District  
TRAVIS, Thelma O., SN--5th CG District  
Sept. 18th: FREEMAN, Sammye, SN--7th CG District

District

The following SPARS completed yeoman school at the USNTC, Bainbridge, Maryland:

KIRKER, M. L., YN2--Basic--3rd CG District

MOORE, J. D., SN--Basic--3rd District  
FORREST, Kathryn, YN1--Advanced--7th CG District

Out on the West Coast RIEDER, Ruby E., RM2, 11th CG District, completed Instructor training as first in a class of 15 at USNTC, San Diego, California.

Approximately 25 SPAR officers underwent active duty for training this summer at specialized schools or trained "on the job" in district offices or at district operational units.

There were a number of Women Reserve officers who requested summer training too late in the program. They are reminded that future requests for active duty for training should be submitted to the Reserve Director in their respective districts 45 days in advance.

## REVIEW--Cont. from p. 2

vide necessary publications, such as Nautical Almanacs, so that Reserve officers may train in their respective specialties with adequate material.

(g) Certain commanding officers recommend units move as a group rather than having Reserve personnel for each cruise drawn from a number of different units with no one complete unit aboard.

(h) If possible, hold pay day promptly at the end of the cruise.

**PORT SECURITY TRAINING.** A total of 2398 Reservists (368 officers and 2030 enlisted personnel) from 78 Port Security units trained at 13 locations this summer under the various Captains of the Port.

In some places a wealth of equipment was available; in other locales, much improvising had to be done. Training in the Seventh District, for example, while under the COTP, took place at the U. S. Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida, where a very successful program was carried out.

The following suggestions have been submitted for consideration in regard to the Reserve Port Security program in future years:

(a) Men who are experiencing their first duty under a COTP should carry out a schedule similar to that of this year. Men who have already had basic Port Security training, however, should have an advanced course of a more specialized nature at selected localities.

The respective Captains of the Port have made the following recommendations:

(a) Units should be trained as "units" rather than as groups.

(b) The number of officers assigned to each unit or to each training period should be kept small--the remainder of the Reserve officers being assigned to some type of officer training.

(c) Institute a program to qualify Reservists for driving government vehicles.

(d) Reserve officers should provide resumes of their service backgrounds and experience to the Captains of the Port under whom they will train.

**INDIVIDUAL TRAINING.** While this year was designated as a unit training year, there was considerable increase in the number of Reservists who took individual training. Approximately 120 officers, including some SPAR officers, and 275 enlisted men participated in this training. They attended schools and were assigned "on-the-job" billets within the various districts.

**AVIATION TRAINING.** This summer 18 officers and 11 enlisted men, Reservists who are already experienced aviation personnel, participated in annual training duty with Naval Reserve Squadrons. Flight instruction and training in Aviation specialties important to Coast Guard wartime duties are emphasized in this program.

**THE LESSONS LEARNED.** During the year's training on active duty assignments, experienced Reservists were reminded--and Reserve recruits learned--the value of practical performance of duty aboard an operating unit where the past years theoretical instruction could be utilized.

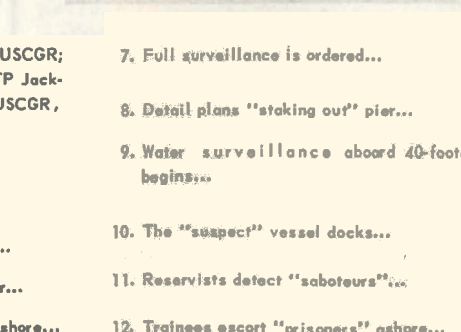
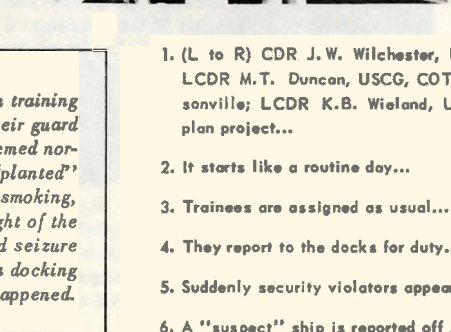
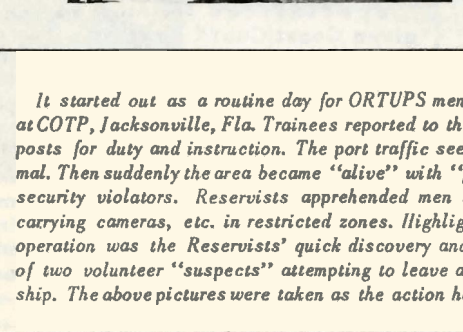
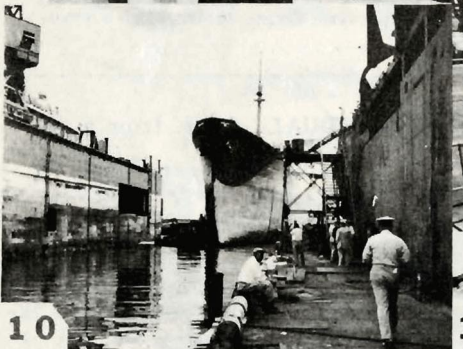
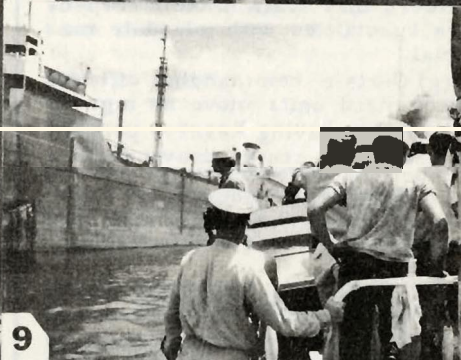
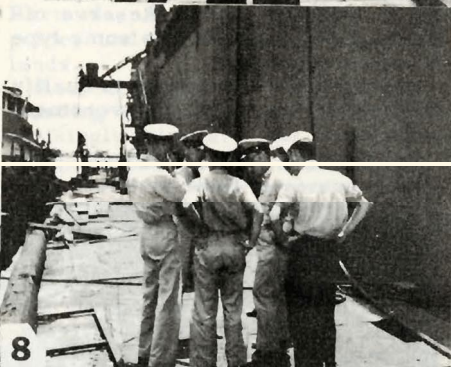
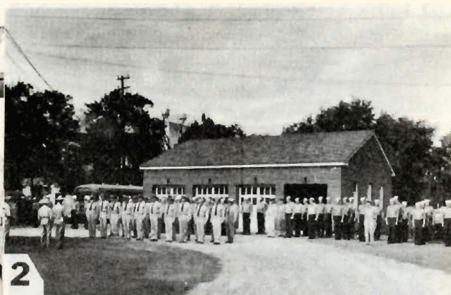
## INDIVIDUAL--Cont. from p. 1

of training was performed at the several ports where vessels of the "mothball" fleet are located. In some cases, both officer and enlisted men qualified and trained "on the job" in district offices or at district operational units in their respective specialties.

Specialized training was also given Coast Guard Reserve officers at Army and Navy facilities in the following subjects: Atomic Defense, Amphibious Warfare, Anti-Submarine Warfare, Combat Information Center, Ordnance and Gunnery, and other specialties.

Almost all of these Reserve members, who took individual training this year, had undergone unit training in the past or were personnel from the Active Status Pool or Volunteer units.

# COTP Tests Reserve Trainees "on the job" .....



*It started out as a routine day for ORTUPS men training at COTP, Jacksonville, Fla. Trainees reported to their guard posts for duty and instruction. The port traffic seemed normal. Then suddenly the area became "alive" with "planted" security violators. Reservists apprehended men smoking, carrying cameras, etc. in restricted zones. Highlight of the operation was the Reservists' quick discovery and seizure of two volunteer "suspects" attempting to leave a docking ship. The above pictures were taken as the action happened.*

1. (L to R) CDR J.W. Wilchester, USCGR; LCDR M.T. Duncan, USCG, COTP Jacksonville; LCDR K.B. Wieland, USCGR, plan project...

2. It starts like a routine day...

3. Trainees are assigned as usual...

4. They report to the docks for duty...

5. Suddenly security violators appear...

6. A "suspect" ship is reported off shore...

7. Full surveillance is ordered...

8. Detail plans "staking out" pier...

9. Water surveillance aboard 40-footer begins...

10. The "suspect" vessel docks...

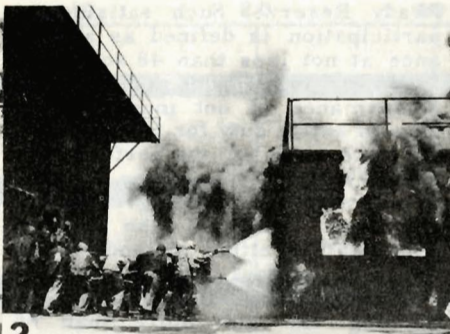
11. Reservists detect "saboteurs"...

12. Trainees escort "prisoners" ashore...

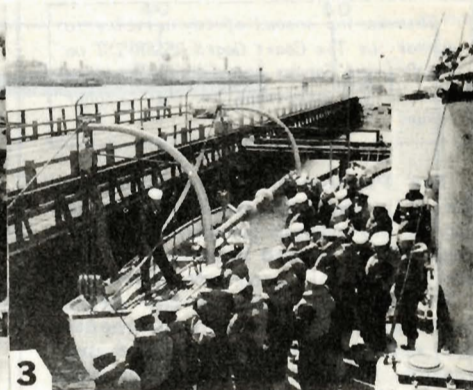
# Reserve Recruit Training at Alameda . . . 1955



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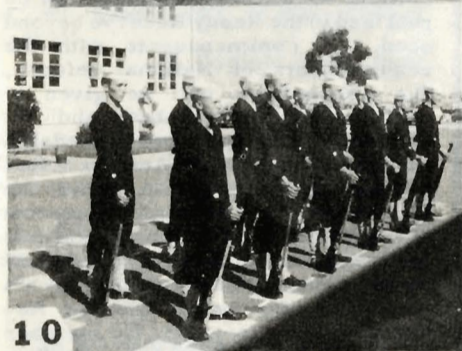
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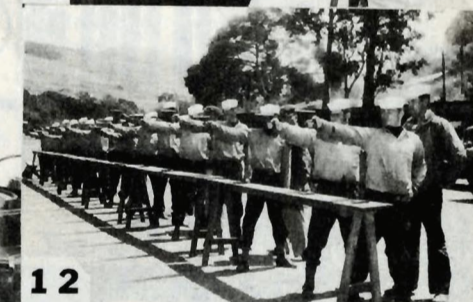
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During the summer, 367 Reserve recruits had their first taste of "around the clock" military life while undergoing two weeks of active duty for training at the Receiving Center, U.S. Coast Guard Base, Alameda, California. These young Reservists found the "boot" camp schedule a highly concentrated, regimented experience in what it takes to be a trained, useful member of the Coast Guard team. The above pictures show some of the lessons learned.

1. Captain R.M. Ross, USCG, Commanding Officer, USCG Base, Alameda, inspects a Reserve Recruit Company...

2. Two-day fire fighting course...

3. Seamanship Class aboard USCGC HERMES...

4. Rowing practice is fundamental for seaman...

5. Instruction in "relieving the wheel"...

6. Learning proper procedure for "coming aboard"...

7. "The heaving line..."

8. "Chow line" on the range...

9. Compass instruction...

10. Instruction in the Manual of Arms...

11. Steering by the compass...

12. Firing the .45 caliber pistol...

# The Reserve Forces Act of 1955...continued

*This is the second of two articles to appear in The Coast Guard RESERVIST on the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. The first article was published in the October issue.*

Ready Reserve. Such satisfactory participation is defined as attendance at not less than 48 scheduled drills or training periods and the performance of not more than 17 days of active duty for training during each year, or the performance annually of not more than 30 days of active duty for training. However, any such Reservist who fails to participate in either method may be ordered, without his consent, to perform additional active duty for training for not more than 45 days.

Although persons who were enlisted or appointed on or before 9 August 1955 will retain their military obligation of 8 years, such persons cannot be required to participate in Reserve training activities. They may, however, reduce the period of time in which they are required to serve in the Ready Reserve by active participation in a training program of the Ready Reserve for a period of time which, when added to their active service, equals 5 years.

For the first time since the passage of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1955, the President now has the authority, if he declares a new National emergency, to order not more than one million Ready Re-

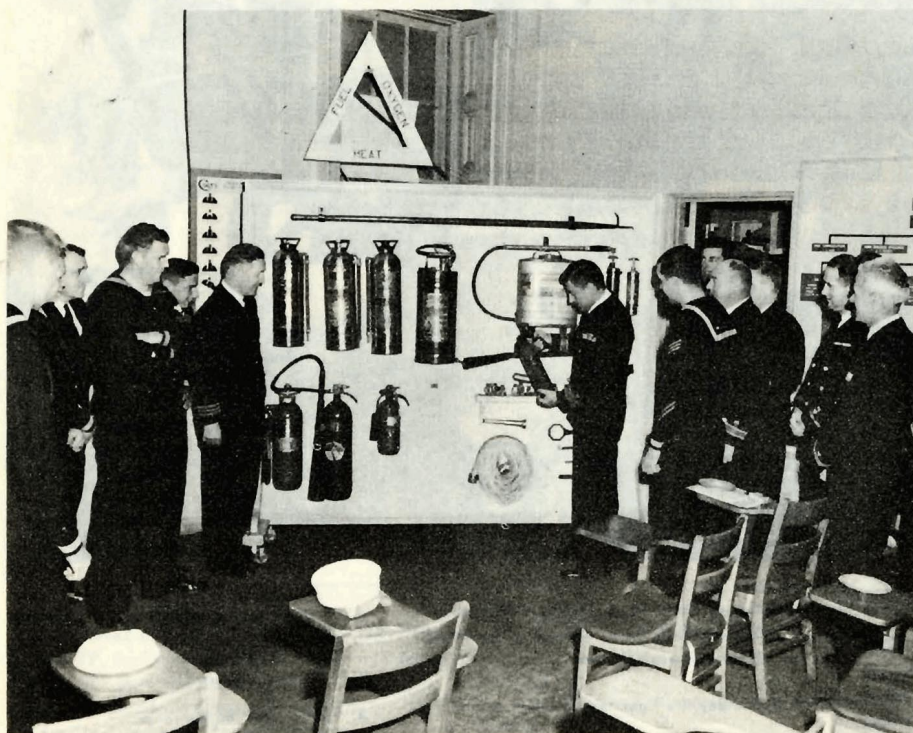
servists to perform active duty involuntarily for a period not to exceed 24 months. It is important to note that this authority exists only to call members of the Ready Reserve. Thus, an individual who, through active participation in a Ready Reserve training program, qualifies himself for early transfer to the Standby Reserve may decrease his vulnerability for recall to active duty in a Presidentially declared National emergency.

Under other provisions of law, transfer to the Standby Reserve may be accomplished only upon request of the member concerned. However, the new law requires that all services continuously maintain up to date records on all members of the Ready Reserve to insure that such members, if called to active duty during a National emergency declared by the President, would be immediately available without serious impairment of the civilian economy as it relates to essential industries and services. Under criteria to be developed for implementation of this part of law, certain Reservists will be involuntarily transferred to the Standby Reserve prior to the time they would otherwise become eligible (in the cases of those members who have a Ready Reserve obligation) or prior to their request (in the cases of those members who have no Ready Reserve obligation). The reasons for such an involuntary transfer are to insure that (1) no significant attrition will occur upon mobilization of the Ready Reserve, (2) there will be a proper balance of military skills in the Ready Reserve, (3) persons with critical vocational skills will not be retained in the Ready Reserve beyond need, (4) commensurate with the requirements of National defense, due recognition will be given to participation in combat, and (5) community or personal hardship receive proper consideration. A Reservist who is screened into the Standby Reserve prior to completion of his Ready Reserve obligation may be transferred back to the Ready Reserve whenever the reason for his prior transfer to the Standby Reserve ceases to exist. No member of the Standby Reserve, whether voluntarily or involuntarily transferred thereto, may be ordered to active duty without his consent until the Director of Selective Service has determined that he is available for active service. This means that, upon an involuntary call to active duty, a Standby Reservist will receive consideration concerning availability for active service on a local Selective Service Board level. However, it does not mean that a

Continued on p. 7 col. 2

The President has not authorized the enlistment of persons under the direct enlistment program and thus none of the Armed Services are implementing this program at present. In addition, none of the Armed Services to date have implemented the release and pre-release programs. The reasons which have been advanced for not using the authority granted under these programs are that it is more economical in terms of both manpower and dollars to retain men in the active forces for the full period of their required tours of active duty.

One outstanding feature of the new law is the reduction of the period of obligated service from 8 to 6 years for all persons enlisted or appointed subsequent to 9 August 1955 except for those persons who will perform active duty for training instead of active duty. A closely related feature is the requirement that all persons acquiring membership after 9 August 1955 will be required to satisfactorily participate as a member of the



Official U. S. Coast Guard Photo

Recently in Washington, D. C., members of local ORTUPS underwent a day's course in First Aid Fire Fighting Training at the Federal Tariff Building. This training was offered by the Public Building Service of the General Services Administration and was coordinated through the Office of Civil Defense.

# COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGES OF ACDUTRA

PERCENT

0 10 20 30 40 50

OFFICER AND ENLISTED	PORT SECURITY						46.1
	AFLOAT			17.4			
	RECRUIT				29		
	OTHER	7.5					

## A Few Quotes on Summer Training

"It is considered that the Reserve personnel assigned to the CGC \_\_\_\_\_ performed their period of active duty for training in a very satisfactory manner."

Chief of Staff, CG District

Concerning Port Security Training: "It is pleasing to observe that the personnel of this group performed such duty in an outstanding manner."

Chief of Staff, CG District

"The officers and enlisted personnel carried out their assigned duties with speed and efficiency."

A Captain of the Port

"The morale and 'Esprit de Corps' of all hands was of the highest order"

A Captain of the Port

"It is the consensus of opinion that the program of integration of Reserves for their annual two-weeks active duty for training was highly successful and it is recommended that this program be used again in the future whenever possible."

A District Reserve Director

"In all sincerity this cruise was considered most beneficial to both the Reserve and Regular personnel ... The Reservists' pride in their own unit and their congenial willingness to put out is considered excellent."

CO, CG Cutter

"Cooperation, industry, and enthusiasm of all training personnel was most creditable."

CO, CG Cutter

"Instructions and duties provided a very comprehensive coverage of normal shipboard duties for all hands"

CO of ORTUAG

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RESERVE--Cont. from p. 6

Standby Reservist is precluded from volunteering for active duty. Under such circumstances, he could be called to active service without prior processing by the Selective Service System.

Persons enlisted as officer candidates may, after successful completion of the officer candidate course and if their services are not needed on active duty, be ordered to perform 6 months active duty for training in their commissioned grade and thereafter be required to satisfactorily participate in a Reserve training unit until the eighth anniversary of receipt of their commission. Those who fail to participate satisfactorily may have their commissions revoked. Those whose services are required on active duty will perform active service for the period previously agreed to and thereafter will be required to satisfactorily participate in the training program but will only acquire a six year obligation from the date of commissioning. This program is not being implemented in the Coast Guard at present.

The Reserve Forces Act should generally enable the Coast Guard Reserve to make more rapid strides toward the attainment of our required numbers of Ready Reservists and will serve to bring about more stabilization as regards the personnel assigned to Reserve training units.

In future issues of the Coast Guard RESERVIST, there will be further articles concerning the effects of the new law upon fulfillment of the military obligation.

## Advance Pay Authorized on Release

Public Law 144, 84th Congress, 1st Session, which was enacted on 12 July 1955, authorizes advance payment of pay and allowances to members who are released from active duty or active duty for training.

Prior to the passage of this law, persons who were released from active duty or active duty for training could not receive pay and allowances for the time spent performing travel to their homes until after they had arrived thereat, endorsed their orders to show such arrival and forwarded such orders to the authorized certifying officer.

This new amendment to the Career Compensation Act will, when implemented, permit payment to the member by the authorized certifying officer at the activity where processed for release of any pay and allowances which lawfully accrue incident to release from active duty or active duty for training without regard to the actual performance of travel home. Thus the pay account may be closed out at the activity where processed for release and

Continued on p. 8 col. 2

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## San Diego ORTUAG Activated

ORTUAG 11-195, San Diego, California, was officially activated on August 10, 1955. Three (3) officers and fifteen (15) enlisted personnel were assigned with Commander Lloyd L. Anderson, USCGR-R, as Commanding Officer, to this new Coast Guard Organized Reserve unit.

Drill meetings will be held each Wednesday evening at the U. S. Coast Guard Air Station in San Diego.

# Reserve Recruit Training at Cape May

Beginning with Company OR-1 which began training on June 18th, fourteen companies of Reserve recruits received recruit training at the Coast Guard Receiving Station, Cape May, New Jersey, during the first quarter of fiscal '56. These companies represented the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Coast Guard Districts, and most of the Organized Reserve Training Units in these districts.

LT. George W. Hardy, USCGR, the Officer in charge of recruit training on the staff of Cape May's Commanding Officer, reported that the summer program was adjudged a complete success from all quarters. The average Reserve recruit was very cooperative and made every effort to gain the maximum benefit from the training. Proof of the men's application and hard work is the fact that five of the companies were graduated with less than five percent failures.

The summer's training was slanted toward a heavy concentration on seamanship and small arms instruction. Recruits received practical and theoretical instruction in fire fighting, military drill, UCMJ, first aid, swimming, judo, and career opportunities in the Coast Guard Reserve.

For the first time since the Reserve recruit training program was put into operation, Reserve companies participated in the weekly review at Cape May as a unit of the Recruit Regiment. Although these men had only a few hours of drill as a marching unit, Reserve companies performed commendably. A special mention for a job "well done" goes to the company commanders and men of Reserve Companies OR-2, OR-6, and OR-7.

The overall importance of recruit training cannot be overemphasized. The Cape May training staff agreed that the men who completed this training during the summer will likely continue to leave favorable marks wherever their Reserve careers lead them.

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PAY--Cont. from p. 7

such advance pay will greatly reduce the administrative details connected therewith.

Implementation of this law will require a change in an Executive Order and it is therefore emphasized that advance payments are not presently authorized.

## Attendance Statistics

For the month of August 1955:  
District Average 86.7%

Highest District 90.7%

Highest ORTUAG

11-655, Santa Barbara, California 100%

Highest ORTUAG Newark, New Jersey 94.4%

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## ORTU Members in 11th District Earn Attendance Certificates

The following personnel attached to organized units in the 11th Coast Guard District, received United States Coast Guard Participation Certificates for 100% attendance at weekly drill meetings during fiscal year 1955:

AZBILL, Boyce (n) (2033-348) QM1, USCGR-R  
BERGER, John N. (2033-596) SR, USCGR-R  
BERKOWITZ, Sanford Z. (2033-762) SA, USCGR-R  
BITLER, Don A. (2033-550) SA, USCGR-R  
BOSNICH, George (n), Jr. (2032-531) ESG3, USCGR-R  
BOSS, Michael T. (2033-553) SR, USCGR-R  
BREGANTE, Anthony C. (2032-088) SN, USCGR-R  
BRIGGS, Baron B. (2033-596) SA, USCGR-R  
BROWN, Gregory A. (2033-811) SA, USCGR-R  
CARGILL, Donald J. (2033-591) SA, USCGR-R  
CHEVERES, Richard (n) (2033-545) SA, USCGR-R  
CORRIGAN, James E., Jr. (2033-786) SA, USCGR-R  
DAYTON, Hugh A. (2033-775) SA, USCGR-R  
DE YBARRONDO, Paul W. (2033-712) SA, USCGR-R  
FIELDS, Ralph T. (2033-912) SR, USCGR-R  
GETTMAN, William H., Jr. (2032-995) SN, USCGR-R  
GRIECO, Aniello (n) (2032-845) ESG 3, USCGR-R  
HAUG, Paul L. (2033-251) SN, USCGR-R  
JONES, Francis L. (2033-583) SA, USCGR-R  
JOYCE, Thomas T. (2033-787) SA, USCGR-R  
LODGEN, Kenneth (n) (2032-935) SN, USCGR-R  
MARCON, Arturo (n) (2033-912) SR, USCGR-R  
POLAKOWSKI, Norman K. (2033-714) EM1, USCGR-R  
REIS, Frank T., Jr. (2033-564) SA, USCGR-R  
ROBERDS, Ronald R. (2033-294) SA, USCGR-R  
TAYLOR, Thurman T. (2033-558) RMC, USCGR-R  
TYLER, Lewis D., Jr. (2000-261) SN, USCGR-R  
VINE, William C., Jr. (2033-518) SA, USCGR-R

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## The Coast Guard RESERVIST

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Official U. S. Coast Guard Photo

The CGC CASCO makes port in Boston after a two-week Reserve cruise that included a visit to Bermuda. Reservists aboard were instructed in the importance of a returning vessel's crew making a proper military and seamanlike appearance.